

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 18, 1865.

NO. 4.

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency: Daily paper, six months, \$5 00; Daily paper, three months, \$3 00; Weekly Banner one year, \$3 00. News agents FIVE DOLLARS per 100 dreds. Single copies at the office 10 cts.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged at \$1 DOLLAR a square of ten lines or less, all type, for each and every insertion. No advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance.

All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, Publisher.

RICHMOND UNIONISTS.

We have exaggerated the number of Unionists in Richmond, but most of them were staunch. John M. Botts, a trimmer, who always led a minority, and "never was but always to be blest," having made many narrow escapes from greatness, was the foremost of them in rank, though not in feeling. Dr. Robert Burton, Charles Palmer, a merchant, and Southerner, T. B. Humphreys, a railway official; Valentine Heckler, a German butcher; B. Wardwell, an ice dealer, and Franklin Stearns, a landed proprietor and distiller, were the best known of them. All but Palmer were Northern men; some were run out of the town; some were imprisoned. Two or three of these are here with discretionary powers to arrest rebels. It is to be hoped that they will not allow their personal enmities to become government causes. Mr. Stearns is a Vermont man by birth, and one of the wealthiest men in the State. He has suffered much, but is high minded, and above revenge. His farm near Richmond is one of the most beautiful in the South, and his hospitality to friend and foe, has been unbounded. His family, led by his children's grandmother, met our advance soldiers with nosegays and streaming eyes. He never ceased to talk up the old flag, and prophesy the downfall of the rebellion. His farm, strange to say, is a garden amid the ruin, and the fire in the city was stayed, as by a divine hand, just at his threshold. He had no faith or love of rebel money, and invested in real estate mortgages, so that he is, therefore yet rich, and blessed with rare old age. When the fire in the city was raging, he stood by his hilltop mansion, looking into the town to see, as he supposed, his great factory in flame; but the army of the Union was coming up, so he only said: "Thank God! I have not a regret in the world now." Mr. Stearns was imprisoned for sending money to Col. Corentin, while in jail. Mr. Wardwell ran on the flag of truth, and sent word to Jeff Davis that he meant to bring his gallies to Richmond when he came here. There is a detective police here now, hunting up the best characters, but making should have no influence in this glorious nation. Said Mr. Stearns to me: "The rebel Government was the most atrocious in the world; it starved to death thirty thousand poor fellows, and made its care one dynasty of murder; but not bloodshed, even for justice's sake, will only retard the perfect peace, we must leave all retribution to God alone."

The Heroes of the Rebellion in Richmond.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was a vain, gallant and dissipated man, cavalier to the backbone. He loved carousals and women; and once after returning from a long and wearying ride with Early, enraged the latter by making his hand play all night at a tavern, and waked up the village girls for a dance.

Extra Billy Smith, the Governor, who ran away, is described as an ass. He was a disgusting looking man, whose lips could not hide his teeth and gums. He was far inferior to Letcher, who was generally sensible when sober. Smith commanded a Brigade, though he knew

nothing of soldiering, and crossing the River once, ordered his men to take off their shoes and stockings to ford it. He was shot at Gettysburg, and, in the political campaign, which resulted in his election, made speeches with the ball in his hand by which he was shot.

Breckenridge, good looking and bold, was the most determined of all the subordinate rebels. He was absolute in Richmond, and to the craving citizens, who begged him to save the town from fire, he gave a peremptory refusal. He was among the last to leave the burning ship.

Bishop Magill, of the Catholic Church remains here, having worked like a fireman to save his Cathedral; all his priests stand by their side. He is a Kentuckian.

ORD FROM GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON.

I lay before our readers the following letter from Gen'l Joseph E. Johnston, stating the causes which induced him to make terms of surrender with General Sherman. We believe General Johnston's conduct, and his refusal to continue the war after all hope of success was vain, is generally approved; but if one has a doubt on this point, the reasons set forth by General Johnston will clearly show that he acted correctly and wisely:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1865.
Having made a convention with Major General Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military affairs which rendered that measure absolutely necessary.

On the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant-Generals of the Army of Tennessee (that under my command the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present, 18,578—the effective total or fighting force, 14,179. On the 5th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,40. But between the 7th and 29th April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's Division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides Reserves and State troops—rather much inferior to the Federal force in that State. In Florida our force was weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Lieutenant General Taylor's department there were no means of opposing the formidable Col. Corentin, while in jail. Mr. Wardwell ran on the flag of truth, and sent word to Jeff Davis that he meant to bring his gallies to Richmond when he came here. There is a detective police here now, hunting up the best characters, but making should have no influence in this glorious nation. Said Mr. Stearns to me: "The rebel Government was the most atrocious in the world; it starved to death thirty thousand poor fellows, and made its care one dynasty of murder; but not bloodshed, even for justice's sake, will only retard the perfect peace, we must leave all retribution to God alone."

To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend upon the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against me twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Generals Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbery. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by the isolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 200,000 men through the country.

Having failed in an attempt to obtain terms, giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession

that hopes were dead, which every thinking Southerner had already lost. I therefore capitulated with General Sherman for the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country over which my command extended, and announced it to our Governors by telegraph as follows:

"The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repair of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. I have therefore made a military convention with Major General Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war."

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Emigration to Mexico—A Vast Movement.

It is very evident that the valuable region of country known as Mexico, occupies a very considerable share of attention. Several organizations are being perfected in this city, all apparently acting under one head. Similar movements are made in the city of New York, having the same object in view. There is some publicity given to the efforts at organization, and report says that large numbers of returned soldiers, rebel refugees, repentant rebel soldiers, and other persons of civil professions are swelling the lists daily with their names. It is reported that these men intend emigrating to Mexico as soon as possible, but for what purpose we cannot ascertain from an authentic source. There is considerable outside talk of a desire to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the most summary manner.

It is said that over a thousand in the city of New Orleans have already enrolled themselves, and the business seems almost amounting to a furor. A gentleman accredited with power arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday last week, and he has already in the ball in motion—so it is currently reported; and the result is more activity prevails, though conducted on the principle of "still waters run deep." It is stated that the emigrants are wanted to progress with perfect modern improvement incident with the march of civilization. Large railroads and extensive manufacturing and immense mining explorations are talked about. There is nothing said about the manufacture of saltpetre. Perhaps these additions may not be wanted, as the emigrants will be armed with the most modern improvements in deadly weapons. There is much mystery connected with the movement; but the idea of the Monroe doctrine seems to be decidedly popular. Even some of the detectives, who have been in Mexico rather shy in conversation on the subject, but they would be "delighted to visit that place once more." All they say is the movement is a "big thing," and "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." This is equivocal language, but accompanied with winks, nods, &c., may be considered significant of something, not desirable at the present time to be made public.

In connection with this affair we hear of parties who desire to visit Mexico by water instead of over land. Seventy men who have seen sea and naval service, are already organized, and the commander is a gentleman truly to be trusted in the service, stationed in foreign waters. It is also hinted that vessels are being ordered to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession

Our large cities are now overpopulated, and as it is likely the number will be swelled to an almost indefinite extent in a few months, it is thought proper by the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the emigrant movement to prepare an outlet at once through which the tide of population may readily flow. Incident to this movement, there will be quite a demand for some of the United States vessels to be sold to the highest bidder, in a short time. Philadelphia Press.

General Sherman is very truthfully described as a man who has a gaunt look about him, as if he got hungry when a boy and never got over it. A nervous man, never quiet, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his coat, or twisting a string or rubbing a finger.

A Roman Catholic cathedral is in contemplation in London, intended as a memorial to the late Cardinal Wiseman.

The Arkansas Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States.

Head Quarters Post.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling any Whisky, Brandy, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating liquors to any enlisted man of this command.

Any person violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned, and his effects confiscated or destroyed.

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,

Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,

Lt. & Post Adj't.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public MASS MEETING of the Citizens of Rowan County, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 18th instant, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to reorganize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require. It is earnestly hoped that every loyal citizen will attend as every one is deeply interested in the re-establishment of civil law.

A. J. MOCK, Chairman,

T. J. MERONEY,

J. S. McCUBBINS,

THOS. BARBER,

THOS. E. BROWN,

THOS. W. HAYNES,

M. L. HOLMES,

J. M. COFFIN.

Salisbury, May 13, 1865.

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina.

(ARMY OF THE OHIO)

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

All agents of the late Rebel Confederate and State Governments, in North Carolina, are required to make, without delay, full reports of all public or government property in their possession, or for which they are responsible, and all persons who know of the existence of such property not properly cared for, or in condition to be wasted, or stolen, are requested to report the facts to these Headquarters without delay.

The Chiefs of the several Staff Departments will cause all such property to be collected and disposed of in accordance with existing orders.

Any person who shall conceal, destroy or appropriate to private uses, government cotton, tobacco, arms, or other public or government property, shall be arrested and imprisoned.

No permit for the transportation or shipment of any property will be granted without satisfactory evidence of lawful ownership by the person having possession. Lawful title cannot have been acquired from the late Rebel Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield: J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL: C. A. CILLEY, Assistant Adj't. General.

HEAD QUARTERS POST, Salisbury, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

All persons in the county of Rowan, and in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. having Arms, Ammunition, and Munitions of War in their possession belonging to the Confederate Government, are hereby ordered to turn the same over to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD, Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Adj't.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH bred Stallion, a beautiful BAY, and a delightful riding horse.

JOHN A. HOLT.

JOB PRINTING Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST, SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

FOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 7 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed unless as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All affidavits of any description will be immediately received and placed on file, and will be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements, ammunition or stores of any kind belong, as to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD, Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

D. M. LEWIS, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C., ARMY OF THE OHIO.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

General Orders, No. —

The Commanding General has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina are at peace.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD, J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST, SALISBURY, May 9, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding 2nd Div. 23d A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Salisbury.

II. All well disposed citizens are called upon to assist in maintaining good order throughout the limits of the city. Any irregularities whether committed by citizens or soldiers of either party will be promptly corrected.

By command of CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD, Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Adj't.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C., ARMY OF THE OHIO.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD, J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

FOR RENT.

TWO rooms and a kitchen opposite the Court House, (in Brick Row.) Apply to J. H. ENNISS, May 16, 1865.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 18, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, J. J. STEWART, EDITORS.

THE MASS MEETING TO-DAY.

The meeting appointed for this morning will deliberate upon matters of the greatest importance, and it is absolutely necessary that the people assembled, act with wisdom, and with a purpose single to the benefit of this distracted people.—As before said in an article in this paper, and as stated clearly in a meeting prior to this one, the State is recognized by the Government of the United States as being in a state of rebellion. True, in point of fact we are not in actual hostilities against the authorities of the Federal Union, but we are in a condition almost equivalent to that. The State was taken out of the Union by the secession leaders, against the will of the majority, but that circumstance alleviates no difficulty at all in the matter. The laws of the old Government were repudiated by our state authorities, and our allegiance thrown into a new power, whose stability has proven to be of short duration. No matter how reluctantly we may have withdrawn from the old and united with the new, it is an incontrovertible fact, that we have wandered from the old love, and that to-day, North Carolina is to all intents and purposes in a condition of rebellion.

The President of the United States has declared the institution of slavery to be exterminated—all the slaves are free—so that another momentous question is disposed of, and our course is plainly apparent. The State will have to be re-organized upon the principle of universal freedom to all mankind, and an expression of that meaning will necessarily have to be embodied in the state constitution. A general remodeling must take place, and a new order of things instituted. The war is virtually ended, and as the Southern States must be reorganized there should be no opinion of difference among our people. No matter what may have been our preferences, whether for the success or overthrow of the rebellion, the scheme has substantially exploded, and it is an imperative duty, a duty we owe our families, our neighbors and our God, to come together with a feeling of unity, which no momentary excitement or prejudice can destroy. There is no reason in any difference of opinion now since there is but one course left the people of the whole South—and that course is so plainly laid out, that those who fail to walk in it are blunderers, and willful fanatics who deserve the halter for their desire to renew the old feeling of disaffection that has so long blighted our land, and chilled the olden love for the starry banner of the free, whose broad bright colors are unfurled as we write, in every state in America. To argue questions of difference is abject folly, and the very acme of madness and ruin.

No matter how much we may differ about points and politics of Government, we cannot sit quietly down and argue that this or that thing would be better than the other. We are not privileged to coolly make a deal with the Federal authorities, and to regulate our State matters as we choose. This evil we have brought upon ourselves, because we followed off the miserable doctrine of secession, and gave our lives, fortunes, honor, everything in the keeping of Jefferson Davis. Like the poor prodigal, we left our natural friends, and found but wretchedness among those who

vauntingly offered us protection, and like the prodigal we must return, repentant, humble and with a will to do whatever may be required of us. We have lost everything that we possessed in the world almost, and are yet scarcely reclaimed from dishonor; then let us hasten to repair the mistake of our delusion. The Government holds out its beneficent hand and tenderly proposes to forgive us if we will ask it. We are not to choose the terms of reconciliation, but are to take the conditions offered us. We broke the contract and must suffer the penalty of coming back into the old Union humiliated and penitent.—For all this, we have only ourselves to blame, and not the Federal Union.

Any reorganization of the State which is made by the rightful voters, excluding slavery, in our opinion, will be recognized by the President and Congress of the United States. In order to insure the co-operation of the existing military authorities in this matter, and place our final and ultimate recognition beyond a doubt, good, sound men must be placed as candidates before the people in order that they may vote for them. We want men directly from the people, representative men, who know the will and purpose of the popular heart, and who will faithfully labor for the interest and welfare of the State.—When such men are chosen from among the many who surround us, then we are safe beyond peradventure. All this good object can be effected very easily and speedily by a unanimity of action, and purpose, in the meeting to-day.

MEXICO.

At present when our own civil strife is over, and a prospect of happy quietude and uninterrupted peace flits like a bright sunbeam through-out America, and in consequence every heartstone is made to rejoice, the attention of the world is turned towards Mexico. There is no disguising the fact that the eyes of thousands of our young men are cast in that direction, and that their war-like restless natures are craving for something more than their lips would like to acknowledge. It is with more than ordinary interest that we behold the spirit of these same young men in most of the large cities of the north, including Boston, Philadelphia and New York, where it is broadly hinted societies have already been instituted with intentions singly towards that flowery land.

There is no doubt but that these associations have been formed extensively, and that Confederate and Federal alike forget all past differences in contemplating some undisclosed scheme in regard to that country. Precisely what that scheme is, is not known, for those parties interested most, and members of the society, keep their lips firmly closed against every inquiry; but we think a good guesser could tell pretty nearly what it all means, and unless France and Spain look out keenly and speedily for their loosely won laurels we are inclined to think they will lose them.

We have a semi-official announcement that England refused an alliance with France which have had but one purpose, that being the subjugation of Mexico. Either alone would be very tender about attempting such a scheme, but both together would of course have a more reasonable chance of success. England declined for no other reason than that her cool, calm judgment convinced her that the amount of spoils would not be commensurate with the incurring of the wrath of the young Americans on this side of the water. France, more hot-head-

ed and impulsive, and less deliberation was willing to undertake the affair with an equitable division of spoils.

If a storm is not gathering in the direction of Mexico, where terrific thunder peals will wake the world from its lethargy at no distant day, then we are no prophet and the signs of the times are but tissues of falsehood. If the storm should burst then depend upon it, it will be no trifling affair. The South owes England and France a debt which they are anxious to pay, while the North is chafing under the insults of both nations to her dignity and commerce. Look out for the storm, the cloud is gathering.

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED.

We are enabled to announce officially that Jeff. Davis the rebel President has been captured by detachment of our cavalry in Georgia, and that he is now en route for Washington via Savannah. We await the details impatiently.

The rattlesnake of South Carolina has hissed its last hiss, unless Wade Hampton concludes to purchase it and make its hiss his.

Jeff. Davis' last exhibition took place some where in Alabama, to which secessionists, fanatics and lunatics were admitted free—everybody else were excluded. The performer endeavored to entertain his audience, and we learn, succeeded admirably.

There is a rumor pretty generally believed that Jeff. Davis has been captured in some remote place in Georgia. The news came from Raleigh yesterday that General Sheridan had received a despatch from the War Department to that effect, but we cannot, of course, vouch for the reliability of the report under the circumstances. Having this intelligence together with the fact that he was surrounded by Stoneman at last accounts where his escape was deemed impossible, we are inclined to place some credence in it. We believe firmly that if he has not been captured, he will be before many days.

Nothing could be more satisfactory to the nation as a whole, than Gen. Grant's conduct in the suspension of the final negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. And the consequence is that the cloud which threatened to obscure for a time the great name of the distinguished Siegfried, is already entirely gone. Most extraordinary interpretations were put, not only upon Sherman's acts, but upon his motives. His first agreement with Johnston was, of course, disapproved, and promptly rejected. It is true that they had been unfairly strained by more than one commentator, and that this unadvised treatment was the more possible on account of the present universal excitement and indignation against the South, arising from the murder of the President. But the fact is that Sherman's terms were inadmissible on the simple and sufficient ground that they were opposed to the deliberate and well understood policy of the government in the treatment of the South. For this perfectly proper reason they were disapproved by Gen. Grant, and by the President and his Cabinet, and the terms already adopted at Appomattox Court House were substituted.

The decision of the government was received by General Sherman, as we were sure it would be, in the spirit of a true soldier. Without hesitation he presented the new terms, received Johnston's acceptance, and lent himself with energy to carrying them into speedy effect. The Lieutenant General took pains to telegraph back to Washington that Johnston had surrendered to "General Sherman," and in those few words, the gratified country learned the well known relations of friendship and respect between Grant and Sherman had not been disturbed or changed. The fears which had been aroused in some quarters, (but which were obviously groundless, at the start), that Johnston would escape with his whole army into the Carolinas, were shown to be frivolous. A commander like Sherman must at least have been supposed to be thoughtful enough to not such a catastrophe, whatever his views might be of the treaty of the South; and, in fact, his provision for two days' notice in the memorandum would have settled that

point, even if the condition of Johnston's army had not assured it.

We can respect sincere opinions, whether favorable or unfavorable, upon the intrinsic merits of Sherman's proposed terms of peace.—But we have no sympathy with any man, who, from disapproving of them, could jump instantly to the conclusion that their author was an ambitious demagogue, a traitor, or a madman. It was a poor return for Sherman's inestimable service to the country for those whom he had benefited to fall upon him, and to hasten to verify that strangely prophetic assertion of his in a letter not many months old, that, high as he then was, his first error would be the signal to raise a storm against him. It was a pleasure for the Journal, a week ago, while asserting in unmistakable terms its dissatisfaction with Sherman's propositions, and its desire to see the terms of Grant substituted for them, to directly defend Sherman's character and motives against calumniation.

The disclosure of all the facts connected with the colloquy and agreement at Durham Station, some knowledge of the real views of Sherman as to the meaning of his own terms, and the magnanimous conduct of Grant, coming to the sober second-thought of the people, have produced the proper reaction, and restored Sherman to his old place in the affectionate esteem of the Nation. But, above all, it is a great pleasure to know that Sherman is still retained in his high command. His work, indeed, like that of all our generals, is mainly finished. The war is closed. But we would have it close on so skillful and admirable a leader in a way not unworthy of the glory he has added to our arms. It was the frequently expressed fear among some officers that Sherman would no longer command the Department of the Mississippi. Perhaps this was a conclusion jumped at too quickly. But, certainly, the apprehension was not entirely groundless and absurd, in one who, reading the successive dispatches on the subject of Sherman's treaty, found them conveyed, not in that formal official language which custom and respect for position have made expedient, even when personal qualities do not call for dignified treatment—but in phrases which could claim more credit on the ground of bluntness than of decorum. The apprehension was not diminished, when the reader found an officer possessing a less extensive and less important command than Sherman, "suggesting," in a private note, that "orders be telegraphed through General Thomas, that General Wilson obey no orders from General Sherman," and when this private note was made public through the country in an official bulletin. But we are happy to find both the personal and public complications arising from the first treaty at Durham Station, happily settled, and in the way most fortunate for the country.

Army and Navy Journal.

GET ENOUGH SLEEP. "We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours sleep were all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, have permanently injured their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to invert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered at that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or like Othello's 'gone,' and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. John Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart—a disease greatly encouraged by the want of sleep. In a just published volume, by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and military men may learn, and that is that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted mind. Certainly not, and the consequence was that Hunter died early. If men will insist on cheating sleep, her twin sister, death, will avenge the insult."

WRITTEN FOR THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

DEAD.

So lightly lest your feet fall wake
The sleeper there so calmly still.
And your voice but soft whispers make
As the wind o'er window sill.
The sun rose at sunset-hour'd dawn
Flung the fields with radiance rare,
And long zephyrs from up the lawn
To gently with the out-brown hair.
The honey bee the honey sipp'd
From any-colored, half-op'd flower;
The bluebird tips the saucy tipp'd
As on a speed the morning hour.
The noon on to midnight's prime,
In day grown with strength and might,
And eve set with vespers chime
Sang sweet of the coming night.
The evening stars, so sadly sweet,
Wrapp'd the sky in shadows gray,
And twilight with noiseless feet—
The Autumn day.
The moon her light upon the dew
As stillly silver in view,
With lustre for eyes drooping o'er.
We, WALLACE DURAND,
Salisbury, May 16, 1865.

LOCAL.

News Concerning the City.

Lt. C. Charles H. Butterfield, Post-Com-

mandant.
Capt. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. M. Spain, Paying Officer.
Lt. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Birmingham, Post Commissary.
I. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster.

General Court Martial is in session here at the Court House, before which we understand a number of knotty cases have already come. The Court is composed of the following members:

Major Amos A. Hensley, 52 Pa. V. I. Pres't.
" Jas. H. Ashcraft, 26 Ky. V. I.
" John Canfield, 23 Mich. V. I.
Captain Joseph W. Overstreet, 20 Ky. V. I.
" Jos. P. Glendon, 80 Ind. V. I.
" John Smith, 111 Ohio V. I.
" Christian Amis, 183 Ohio V. I.
" E. W. Williams, 20 Ohio V. I.
Lt. R. J. Williams, 107 Ill. V. I.
Capt. Rob't. E. Eske, 132 N. Y. V. I. J. A.

When the troops first entered the city a very pretty young lady who lives here said she would not look at or speak to a "Yankee." It is now that she is now to be married to an ugly officer in the second division 23d Army corps. She was not only foolish at first but displays exceedingly bad taste now.

The camps of the troops around the city are situated in the most pleasant camps it has ever been our good fortune to behold. They are well shaded, and in the most healthy location in the State. This will promote the welfare of the troops, and engender among them a good feeling.

We are of course sorely pressed for exchanges, just starting as we are, and we shall be greatly obliged to any and all of our friends who will favor us with late Northern papers.

All officers of the 2d Division, 23d A. C. who desire to take part in the ball next Wednesday evening, are requested to meet at the office of Lieut. Merrick, Commissary of the 1st brigade, where suitable arrangements will be made, on this afternoon at 3 o'clock, precisely. A goodly attendance is desired.

Butter, eggs and vegetables are becoming more abundant daily. They are selling cheap enough. The potato fails to live now, is losing a valuable opportunity.

Prentiss once threw up to a woman that she had loved him in his younger days and despised him now because he was old. In our opinion she showed very bad taste or discretion in either period.

WOMEN KNOWING.—An exchange declares that corn stalks, if saved, are full equal to the same weight of hay. Prepare them by cutting into pieces of half an inch in length, and piling in hoghead. Throw in one gallon of boiling water, containing one gill of salt; cover the hoghead with a blanket; the steam will soften the stalk. Add a little meal and feed the cattle.

A guest at the Duke of Wellington's table blurted out the question, "Pray, were you not surprised at Waterloo?" With what a neat and easy turn the Duke ran the unhappy man through—"No, but I am now."

A severe plague is sweeping over Russia, and threatening Europe.—England is becoming alarmed.